

AUSTRALIAN LABOR GOING TO TAKE A HAND

Intends to Call Pan-Pacific Conference of Labor

Sees Danger of War and Takes Steps to Avert It

(W. Francis Ahern)
Melbourne—The recent all-Australian Congress of Trades Unions, held in Melbourne, decided to call a Pan-Pacific conference of the workers of all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean with the object of preventing a future outbreak of war in the Pacific particularly and elsewhere generally.

This decision is taken because it is recognized in Australia that the present stage of German imperialism and commercial rivalry may lead to trouble in the Pacific at some date in the near future.

There are indications that, just as Belgium and the Netherlands in the past formed the cockpit of Europe, so in the near future, if the workers permit, the Pacific and the shores on its borders have been mapped out by militarists and navalists as the infamous and tragic battleground for the next war of the contending nations.

It is contended that this new surge of imperialism and expansion will deeply affect the centres bordering the Pacific and Australian labor will ask the workers concerned not to stand idly by while the diplomats and capitalists callously weave the web of militarism and navalism which will inevitably ensnare the workers of the various nations in another blood bath of war and destruction.

The decision of the all-Australian Congress of Trades Unions to instruct its Council of Action to open up immediate communications with the organized workers of the Pacific, in order to prevent the evil plotting of imperialism to reach out to this mad, artificial, war-mongering policy of their governments and refused any longer to accept apathetically the decision of those who in their pursuit for "glory" and profits to exploit or bludgeon the workers into suicidal war.

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SWELLING FUND FOR RUSSIA

Local Committee Has Raised \$100—Wants More Helpers

The Famine Stricken Russia Relief Committee appointed by the Council of Workers is making good headway in the collection of funds for the relief of the famine sufferers. To date over \$100 has been raised. Two international unions have contributed, they are the United Brotherhood of Carpenters local 452, and the Sheet Metal Workers.

The Street Railwaymen are to take up a collection on pay day. Donations have also been received from outside points as far back east as Alberta. Sympathizers who would care to assist in this work can secure credentials and receipt books from the secretary of the committee, Mrs. Sutherland, 804 Pender Street West.

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DR. CURRY TO SPEAK FOR F.L.P.

Tom Richardson to Contest South Vancouver Seat

Neill McLean opened the meeting last Sunday at the Royal Theatre for the F. L. P. Dealing with the unemployment and distress prevalent through all countries. He urged the workers of Vancouver to utilize their knowledge of Capitalist society to better their conditions. He commented upon the way employers class their workers as hands not giving them credit for having any heads. In fact he thought the workers could name the football players easier than name their bosses. Urging upon the workers to organize industrially and politically and destroy the present system of robbery and exploitation and put in its place Socialism where those who work eat and those who do not work shall not eat. The speaker was followed with interest and several of his remarks were greeted with considerable applause.

Comrade Wm. Ivens followed next taking for his subject Evolution versus Revolution. Evolution is passing from one stage of Society, that is from Capitalism to Socialism by peaceful means. It is different tactics in the case of Revolution for that means antagonism. What was needed was more co-operative effort between the workers and to eliminate the individualism which is the cause of the present system. We can make our Industrial and Political conditions just what we like, whenever the workers begin to take an interest in these matters. The speaker urged the great need of organization, education and agitation.

Next Sunday Doctor Curry is to speak at Headquarters, 148 Cordova Street West.

A nomination convention was held on Monday at Headquarters. Tom Richardson was nominated unanimously to run for South Vancouver.

A strong campaign committee has been formed with Jack McMillan as Campaign Manager. Last Saturday a conference of the members of the party was held and a lively discussion took place. Nothing definite was arrived at and the conference is to be resumed on Saturday, Sept. 24th, at 8 p.m., 148 Cordova Street West.

Dance to be held in the Odd Fellows Hall, Main Street on October 8th in aid of the Famine Victims of Soviet Russia.

Convention of the party October 1st at Headquarters. Further particulars next week. All members requested to attend the conference on Saturday.

The nomination convention was adjourned until Tuesday evening the 27th inst. to consider the probability of contesting Burrard and Centre Vancouver, this matter being laid over at the convention held on Monday this week.

No Auxiliary Meeting

There will be no meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. this week, owing to the fact that a dance is being held for the purpose of raising funds for famine-stricken Russia, on the night of meeting. All members are, however, requested to attend the dance on Friday night, and assist the committee. Donations of cakes, etc., will be much appreciated.

If you want some sample copies of this paper for your neighbors, call around to the office and get them.

RUSSELL TO HAVE CLEAR FIELD IN 'PEG

Pritchard Selected by Nanaimo Workers for Contest

Campaign to Be Opened in Coal City on Sunday

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the working class political organizations are showing activity. The present indications would show that there will be more working class candidates in the field than ever. That there will be clashes between the different expressions of the working class political movement is to be expected. One example of harmony, however, is more than pleasing, and that is in the North Winnipeg constituency where R. B. Russell, one of the Winnipeg strike victims, has been nominated by the Socialist Party of Canada, he will be unopposed by the Labor party of that city. Having a clear field and only the ruling class candidates to face Russell should have a good chance of election.

W. A. Pritchard who was arrested along with Russell and who did one year in goal in Manitoba, is contesting the Nanaimo riding, he not only having been nominated by the Dominion Executive of the Socialist Party of Canada, but also selected by a meeting of workers held in Nanaimo this week. He has also been endorsed by the workers of Ladymith. Pritchard will open his campaign on Sunday by addressing a meeting in the Coal City.

J. D. HARRINGTON AT THE COLUMBIA

Candidate for Burrard Will Speak for S. P. of C.

The propaganda meeting of the Socialist Party of Canada again attracted a large audience last Sunday night at the Columbia. W. A. Pritchard, the speaker of the evening, was heard to great advantage in an address lasting well over the hour, in which he dealt with a number of interesting matters, much talked about, but little understood by the mass of Society. The workers of Vancouver would do well to attend these meetings every Sunday night from now on. The political atmosphere is now surcharged with suspicion and general confusion of thought. Never before did the administrators and apologists of Capitalism appear in such an unfavourable light. A clear cut policy of progressive action can only be found in the ranks of Revolutionary Socialism; it awaits the approval and support of the workers only, to make it effective. Next week the speaker will be J. D. Harrington, the Socialist candidate for Burrard division in the forthcoming Dominion Election. A big crowd will be present. Get there early. Meeting begins at 8 p.m.

TROTSKY HAS NOULENS PLACED

London Committee Offers to Feed 100,000 Children

(By the Federated Press)
Moscow—Leon Trotsky, writing in the Pravda on the appointment of the former French Ambassador Noulens as president of the International Relief Commission at Paris, says: "Falling in his conspiracies as an instigator of intervention, M. Noulens reappears as a philanthropist. The revolution is prepared for every attack and is quite capable of overcoming M. Noulens."

The London "Save the Children" committee has offered to feed 100,000 Russian children in the famine regions.

A steamer has arrived from Stettin, bringing 150 tons of food, and a train from Finland has brought four carloads of rye for the famine relief.

The Petrograd Economic Council has leased the Belts metal factory to a workers' guild for the manufacture of agricultural implements, the factory to give to the state 30 per cent. of its manufactured product.

An unprecedented harvest has been reaped in the Petrograd province, amounting to from 2160 to 2520 pounds of corn per hectare (1 hectare equals 2 1/2 acres).

The Economic Council of Azerbaijan has undertaken the irrigation of 50,000 hectares of land in the Muga district. This work is to be accomplished with labor imported from Soviet Russia and Persia.

Dance Saturday
Don't forget the dance on Saturday night in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Good music, a fine floor and every accommodation. Admission, gents 50c., ladies 25c.

WARNING! WE NEED HELP

ON Wednesday last the B. C. Federationist, Ltd., and A. S. Wells, the managing editor, were served with summonses for having, as the document served by the representative of the forces of law and order states, offered for sale a pamphlet in which is advocated the use, without the authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism or physical injury to person or property as a means of accomplishing a governmental change." The charge will be heard on Monday.

As The B. C. Federationist, Ltd., or the managing editor, has only published one pamphlet in the last few years, to wit, Left Wing Communism (an Infantile Disorder), by N. Lenin, it is presumed that this is the pamphlet referred to in the indictment.

Under the laws of the land we are restrained from making any comment while the case is pending or before the courts. "What are you going to do about it? Defense will cost money. Nuff said.

NO MEETING AS A RESULT OF BAD WEATHER

Cambie Street Gathering Called Off Owing to Rain

Impromptu Meeting in Pender Hall Raised \$70 for Russia

Owing to the inclement weather last Sunday, the meeting which had been announced would be held on Cambie street grounds, for the purpose of raising funds for famine-stricken Russia, was called off, and an impromptu meeting held in the O. B. U. Hall.

J. G. Smith, who acted as chairman, referred to the weather conditions, and announced that a collection would be taken for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Russia.

J. Harrington, the first speaker, dealt with the press stories, and instanced the publication by the Chicago Tribune of a photo which was supposed to depict the shooting of peasants who had invaded Moscow, when as a matter of fact, it was a scene taken during the revolution of 1917, as an instance of capitalistic newspaper veracity.

He then dealt with former famines, and pointed out that it was nothing new for Russia, or other countries, to suffer from periods of drought, and showed how the immediate need for seed for fall sowing, if not met, would entail another famine next year.

In words which left no doubt in the minds of his hearers, the speaker drew a picture of the self-abetment of the Russian government in the interests of the people, and stated that no other men could have done more under the conditions that had prevailed than the members of that government had done, and that instead of as the press intimated, the present difficulties would not destroy the government but would still further solidify the Russian people, and the Soviet administration.

In a stirring appeal for aid for Russia, he pointed out that the school children and the Russian soldiers were contributing much to the sufferers in the famine area, and that if the workers of the world would recognize that the overthrow of the Soviet government (Continued on page 2)

Another Plot Against Soviets

As was foreseen in Federated Press dispatches some weeks ago, the movement of the international bankers to destroy the Soviet Government of Russia already has begun. The following cable from W. N. Ewer, the London correspondent, shows the powerful forces taking advantage of famine conditions in that workers' republic to launch another attempt to overthrow the Soviets:

By W. N. EWER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON—The Executive Committee of the Third International at Moscow has issued an appeal to the workers of all lands to help prevent counterplots against Soviet Russia on the part of the ruling classes of Europe, who, hoping to profit by reason of the situation which the famine has produced, are already beginning another "intervention."

The appeal contains a special plea to the workers of the English speaking countries—England, America, South Africa and Australia.

"Only a Labor and Peoples' relief movement," says the committee, "can prevent the capitalist classes from using government relief schemes for political interference with and the penetration of Russia. All collections should be sent to Russia under the control of the workers' representatives in the sending countries."

VERY COMPLICATED OUTLOOK FOR CHINA

Bitter Feeling Against Japan and Britain Prevails

Development on Western Lines Is Proceeding Apace

(By W. Francis Ahern)
Sydney, N. S. W.—Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A., chaplain to the Shantung Christian University, Tainan (China), and author of "The Passing of the Dragon"—the story of the Shensi revolution—recently arrived in Australia, and gave the Federated Press Australian Bureau some important facts regarding the China of today.

According to Keyte, China is threatened with disruption. Provincial autonomy is being run to death. The central government has no power in the provinces. Coolies, armed with modern weapons and plenty of ammunition, are undisciplined and out of hand, with the result that the army is unmanageable.

The international outlook for China is somewhat complicated. Says Keyte: "China, today, regards America as her truest friend. Alone among the great powers, America owns no concessions on Chinese soil. She has returned most of her Exer indemnity in the shape of Tsing Twa College, which prepares picked Chinese students for American universities, and also in bur- (Continued on page 2)

KU KLUX KLAN INVADERS CANADA

Jack London's Prediction of Iron Heel Is Being Vindicated

It local press reports be true, then the Ku Klux Klan is invading Canada. Those who have read Jack London's "Iron Heel," will remember that he predicted the late war, and also suggested that in the near future the iron heel of capitalism in the forms of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan would be instituted on this continent. The following, clipped from the local press, will indicate just what is likely to happen in a country adjacent to the United States, and which is run and financed by American capital:

"There is now being organized in London a Canadian jurisdiction of the Ku Klux Klan, and within a week, as an evidence of its organization, there will be an automobile parade of charter members arrayed in the ghostly habit of the order, bearing on their breasts the red St. George cross. One member of that party will wear the double red cross on a yellow field, showing him to be a representative of the Imperial Grand Dragon, who is the head of Anglo-Saxon Ku Klux Klan of the world."

MACHINISTS GET BIG ORDERS

Government of Mexico Deals With Organized Labor

Washington—While Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation is on his way to Mexico City on a "pleasure" trip, the director general of the Mexican railways has notified the officers of the International Association of Machinists here, to place orders, with firms here, for 25,000 tons of steel rails and 3050 railroad cars of various kinds. The orders are conditioned on three years' credit. Of the cars, 2000 are to be standard box cars, 500 narrow gauge box cars, 300 standard tank cars, 200 narrow gauge tank cars, and 500 express cars.

Within three or four years the Mexican government will have secured 800 locomotives in this country, through the machinists. Many of them will be made by the American Locomotive Works, and some by the Vulcan Iron Works at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

EVERY READER CAN HELP

Every reader of The Federationist can render valuable assistance by renewing their subscriptions as soon as they are due, and by inducing another worker to subscribe. It does not take much effort to do this. Try it.

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IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

We read on the editorial page of The Minnesota Banker: "The open shop argument must be addressed, therefore, to the better sense and judgment of the conservative in organized labor. This is the ideal thing to do and it can be done in many parts of the country. In others, where the radical element is too strongly entrenched, there is, of course, but one final thing to do and that is to beat them by force."

You see? An industrial journal of bankers can advocate force and nothing is done about it, but a workingman reaching in his hip pocket for a plug of tobacco runs a chance of being hauled in for "criminal anarchy."

JOBLESS RIDE WITHOUT TICKETS

27,033 "Transients" Removed by Southern Pacific in Year

San Francisco—Times are hard and getting worse in California. This platitude is illustrated by the report that during the past twelve months the Southern Pacific Railroad has removed 27,033 "transients" (meaning unemployed transients), from its trains and yards; while for August alone the number was 26,767, or about 95 per cent. of the whole year's pickups. According to this record there will be 300,000 by this time in 1922—many of them figuring many times over, of course. State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin calculates that 100,000 unemployed men will come to California next winter from other States, with conditions here already in the sixties indicated above. Last winter brought 50,000, most of whom are still here and still jobless.

COSGROVE ON SOVIET RUSSIA

Says Counter Revolutions Created Havoc and Deranged Service

(By Eugene Lyons)
Boston—P. P. Cosgrove, just back from Russia, where he attended the Red International Trade Union Congress, gave a vivid picture of life in Moscow at a joint mass meeting of workers under the auspices of the Russian Famine Relief conference, in Lester's Hall, Lynn.

"Socialization as a tangible every day fact," he said, "is the impressive thing about a stay in the city. The telephone, the electric lights, and such other services are available to all without any charge. The sole function of street car conductors is to prevent accidents. They do not collect fares. Theatre tickets are at the disposal of everyone who works. He need merely apply to his shop chairman to be provided with seats for any musical or dramatic performance."

"The hotel at which I stopped was run in splendid shape, the bed and table linen being much better than in many in this country. I was given a room and a meal ticket good for food at the hotel and I learned soon enough that money was of slight value in Moscow. Each afternoon a man came to the hotel with a selection of tickets for the various theatres and one had only to make his choice and be provided."

Cosgrove remained in Russia about three months, and spent most of that time in the capital and its vicinity. Before his departure from America he had been among the organizers of the Workers Defense conference in Boston. Earlier he had been among the leaders of the Lawrence strike in 1919, active in the creation of the Amalgamated Textile Workers.

"I made an extensive trip," Cosgrove recounted, "into the peasant districts close to Moscow. The strongest memory I carried away from that experience was of peasants constructing new homes and repairing old ones. With the wealth of lumber heretofore guarded for private exploitation at last turned over to them, they hew the wood and build it into places where they live and work comfortably. The availability of lumber is an element of the situation which unites the peasant more closely to the Soviets."

Speaking of the transportation difficulties in Russia, he pointed out that the havoc created by counter-revolutionaries, including the destruction of three thousand bridges, is in large measure responsible for derangements of service.

When questioned about Bill Hayward, with whom he came into intimate contact in Russia, Cosgrove asserted with assurance that the I. W. W. chief will not return to America. Hayward took a leading part in the deliberations of the Red International. Several other Americans participated.

An appeal for funds for starving Russia was made both by Cosgrove and R. Zelms.

Adjutant Robert Fullerton, of the Salvation Army, and president of the Regina Ministerial Association, in a statement today said: "Hundreds of men are walking the streets. Many have not eaten for two days and they have no place to sleep. The Army is doing everything it can, but our resources are limited. I would strongly urge that steps be taken immediately to provide food and shelter for these men until work in the harvest fields starts again."

O. N. U. X. at Toronto
A branch of the Canadian Union of Ex-Servicemen has been formed at Toronto. The secretary of the new local is W. Hart.

HOW THE RUSSIAN WORKERS REST

Former Aristocratic Mansions Made Into Havens for Recuperation

Health of Workers Is a National Concern Under Soviets

(By William E. Foster)
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
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A prime aim of the Soviet government is to look after the health of its workers. One of the means to this end are the famous rest-homes, of which there are hundreds scattered about the various industrial centres. These are country places, usually confiscated mansions of the aristocrats, where run-down workers, especially those from the tobacco, chemical and other health-destroying industries, are sent to recuperate. In the rest-homes the workers are taken off the usual restricted diet and given the practically unlimited food. They have nothing to do but to eat and to enjoy themselves. The workers themselves, through their unions, decide which of their number shall enjoy the highly-prized two weeks' vacation. The intention is, when Russia becomes more prosperous, to widely develop this institution. Let me describe a trip I made recently to one of these rest-homes about 20 miles from Moscow.

We were an automobile party of five; the president of the all-Russian Trade Unions, a member of the former Hungarian Soviet government, a prominent German trade unionist, the latter's wife and myself. After a wild drive through the exquisitely beautiful country—Russian chauffeurs always run like the devil, especially through crowded city sections—we finally arrived at our destination about 9 p.m.

The rest-home was a great white mansion. It was built upon a hill. All about it lay well-kept parkland. In front a beautiful lake, timbered to its edges, lay shimmering in the sun. Across the valley nestled a tiny Russian church, with its white walls and golden cupolas standing out sharply against the rich green foliage of the trees. A quaint village sprawled halfway up the hill. The whole was a picture of exquisite beauty.

As we drove up the workers, men and women, flocked out to meet us. There were about a hundred or so (Continued on page 2)

HARVESTERS ARE UP AGAINST IT

Hundreds of Men Walk Streets of Regina Without Food

If press reports are correct the predictions made that the move to send the men to the harvest fields was for the purpose of scattering the unemployed, were not far from the mark. Local press reports indicate that there is much suffering amongst those who went to gather in Canada's bumper harvest, but the harvest was not one for these that went to gather it, as the following, clipped from the local press would indicate:

Regina, Sept. 19.—The continued wet weather has developed a situation unequalled in the city's history. Hundreds of men are walking the streets. There will be no work until the harvest operations are resumed, not before the end of the week at the earliest, and many men are destitute.

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WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE

PENDER HALL, TONIGHT (FRIDAY), SEPTEMBER 23

IN AID OF FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA

Whist, 8 to 10; Dancing, 9 to 12

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For the Coming Week

804 PENDER STREET WEST

SUNDAY—Irish Self-Determination League.

MONDAY—Pile Drivers.

TUESDAY—Workers' Council.

WEDNESDAY—General Workers.

SATURDAY—Dance, 9 to 12.

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World
FRIDAY, September 23, 1921

DURING recent years women have been given many so-called liberties, amongst which are the franchise and the right to sit in legislative halls, and to become cabinet ministers. These bourgeois concessions have brought many women to the forefront in the political life of the nation. If we are to believe all the stories which have been from time to time published in the press of this country, and particularly of British Columbia, no greater star in the political firmament than the Hon. Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith has been discovered. The luminosity of stars, be they political or otherwise, can, however, be concealed by cloudy or hazy conditions. So long as Mrs. Smith kept to realms of which she knew something, such as the need of pensions for mothers who have not the support of a male member of the species, her political brightness was undimmed by criticism from the ranks of the proletariat. Being, however, now on an equal plane with men, and having launched out on an orbit of which she has not the chart, she like other politicians that support the present order, must expect to meet with other bodies which will possibly create a number of very bright sparks and at the same time obliterate all of her former brilliance.

It is not unnatural for a woman who has entered into the realm of politics to consider that she is capable of understanding questions that affect the people of a nation. In fact, in this respect, many men who pose as statesmen have exactly the same failing, and consider that, having entered politics, they are capable of solving every problem, even including the greatest one that faces all nations, namely, unemployment. Mrs. Smith being a provincial politician, takes a provincial outlook, and suggests that British Columbia can solve the unemployed question in the confined area of the province, and imagines that this can be done by the people who reside in that circumscribed portion of Canada buying only B. C.-made goods. We will for a moment suppose that the people in every province, every country, and every town attempted to do this, and succeeded, and ask the question, would this solve the unemployed problem while the workers were producing more than they could, with the wages received, buy back. The answer must of necessity be in the negative, due to the fact that the production of commodities under the present system is not carried on for the purpose of supplying the needs of the people, but for the production of profits—which must come from surplus values—for a section of society which controls the means of production, and by that control, the lives of the members of the working class are made more or less—and usually more—miserable.

British Columbia has three basic industries, all of which depend on a large export trade for their property, and on which all other activities depend. They are lumbering, mining and fishing, the two former of which are the most important. Whenever one or all of these industries, due to the lack of a market, are compelled to close down, then all other activities from the smaller manufacturing plants to real estate and such other parasitic activities of the people are curtailed and general business stagnation sets in. In the year 1920, 25,000 workers engaged in the lumber industry created values to the extent of \$96,600,000; 18,000 miners produced wealth to the extent of \$35,580,626; 17,000 workers engaged in the fisheries added the respectable quota of \$20,000,000, while 8,000 men engaged in a subsidiary industry, shipbuilding, created another \$28,180,000 worth of wealth in British Columbia, a not inconsiderable amount when it is all added up, merely a matter of \$176,360,626, produced by 68,000 workers. The lumber, fish and minerals produced in the year specified, the extent of which the above figures give some indication, could never be consumed under a wage system by the people that produced them, proof of which is the fact, that the lumber, fishing and mining interests are seeking markets for their products and the shipbuilding industry is feeling the pinch because of the fact that a market cannot be found and there is no place to which the wealth which was created can be sent, hence the lack of need for ships.

Examples by the score of the interlocking of industries and their dependency on one another can be quoted to prove the point outlined above. It is not necessary, however, to go beyond pointing out the fact that every nation is now producing surplus values, in other words, more commodities than can be disposed of; the home market is a negligible quantity. It is the market for the surplus over and above that which can be consumed by the people of a country which determines whether industry shall be carried on or not. To what extent the British Columbia interests depend on a foreign market can be estimated from the fact, that in the year 1920 the approximate value of lumber exported from B. C. to points outside of Canada, was close to \$3,000,000. The amount sent to other provinces in the

Dominion no doubt largely exceeded these figures.

Another factor is, that commodities are not produced for the home market, but for a world market. The home product will be sold in the home market, not because of the fact that it is produced there, but because, quality and adaptability being equal, it can be sold the cheapest. Thus even the workers, like their masters, buy in the cheapest market. Economic laws compel them to do this, and all the idealism and local patriotism cannot overcome those economic laws, which determine which commodities shall be the more readily sold. Unemployment is not a local question. While the Hon. Mrs. Smith imagines it can be settled locally, so-called statesmen and public men are announcing that it is a national problem, while the student of modern society claims that it is an international difficulty which cannot be solved under a system which is based on the production of commodities for profits, and which must of necessity leave surplus values in the hands of the employing class, which must be disposed of before the cycle of industry can again be put in motion. The only solution to unemployment is to allow the workers to consume that which they collectively produce, and by doing so, supply their needs, and incidentally remove the necessity of creating surplus values for a parasitic class in society which never was any good and never will be. The Hon. Mrs. Smith, if she desires to shine in the future, might well assimilate these facts and line up with the forces which are leading to freedom and the extinction of political nonentities, who only stay in the limelight because of the ignorance of a slave class.

FROM THE TIME when first the news of the famine conditions in Soviet Russia was given to the world, rumors of plots against the workers' republic have been rife. This week we learn that Great Britain has sent a note to Soviet Russia, objecting to so-called breaches of faith with respect to propaganda and intrigue against the rule of Great Britain in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The British note calls for an explanation. Irrespective of the truth of the allegations contained in the British missive, it might well be pointed out that every British capitalistic newspaper, has during the last three years and more, carried out a persistent propaganda against Soviet Russia.

Not has only propaganda been carried on, detrimental to the workers' republic, in the press, but every one of the Allied nations has assisted the reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces that have been arrayed against the Soviet regime. There is no so-called democratic government in the world which could have stood the onslaughts which have been made on the Russian Soviet administration. Its troubles and enemies are almost beyond description. Yet in spite of that fact, it still stands supreme, and safe even in the midst of famine and disease, caused not by drought, but by the onslaughts of the capitalist world. Under these conditions, the appeal to the workers of the Western World for aid in this their time of need by the Russian people, should find a response in the ranks of the working class. For the working class movement, and their ideal, based not on the competitive system, but on the new concept of a form of society which would, if un molested, give plenty to every Russian worker, and eventually act as a stimulus to the working class movement of the world, the Russians have suffered more than human tongue can tell, and more than any writer could depict. That the workers of this country will not let the appeal for aid from famine-stricken and capitalist-persecuted Russia fall on deaf ears we hope, and at this time we urge the workers of this country to recognize this fact, that on the fate of the present regime in Russia rests their future progress. To give now is to save suffering in the future. Give until it hurts, and it won't hurt later, if the workers of the world say so loud enough, there will be no further onslaughts on the workers of Russia, and aid will be rendered in the hour of need.

THE LIBERAL chieftain, Hon. Mackenzie King, has fired his first shots in the election campaign. With many words, and little reason, he has proclaimed to the people of this country why the Meighen administration should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. With that we have no quarrel, but we might ask what has the Liberal leader to offer in the place of it which will be of benefit to the only useful section of the people of this country. Amongst his cries are to be found such wordy nothings as "the ship of state in Canada today is burdened with unnecessary cargo, and covered with barnacles, which add to the cost of government." Another of his election slogans is: "It is for the principle of a tariff for revenue that the Liberal Party has stood for in bygone years. It is for that the Liberal Party stands for today." In order to camouflage the issue between the ruling class and the workers, he says: "I believe the people of Canada have had enough of coalitions. They want an end of coalitions. They want a government of one mind and of one purpose; not a group or class government."

Now the statements of the Liberal would-be premier do not show consistency. That he does not realize this is not our fault, and he may be honest in making the statements that he has done; that, however, is due to the fact that he has not, while aspiring to be leader of a

government realized just what are the functions of a governing body. He complains of the cost of government, and seeks retrenchment in this respect, just as a manufacturer seeks a curtailment of expenses in running his factory, yet at the same time he states he does not wish a group or class government. We can understand any ruling class wishing to rule its slaves at the least possible cost, but the fact that government exists at all proves that there must be a class conflict, and a subject class. The manufacturer seeks to reduce the cost of production, the ruling class, which is composed of employers and financiers, seeks to reduce the cost of government, because that cost is borne by that class. But what on earth has the cost of government to do with the governed, any more than the cost of production has to do with the exploited wage slave? Perhaps before the election is over, the workers will realize just how important these questions are to them; if they do, the ruling class of this country will get a bigger scare than Arthur Meighen has as to what the results of the election will be. There is little doubt that the present administration will be defeated, but the fact remains that if the Liberals are elected, the workers will still be workers, their masters still their masters, even though it may cost them less to govern an ever-increasingly unruly bunch of slaves.

At last we know the truth. After many years of weary searching, we are now able to, as a patent medicine advertisement expressed it, "touch the spot." The spot on this occasion being the prevailing unemployment. The Bolshevik movement of this country has moved from Winnipeg to Vancouver. This movement is so strong that it "meets" every night in the city, and is the cause of unemployment. At least this is the situation as summed up by Mr. J. A. Cunningham, if press reports as to his utterances before the B. C. Manufacturers Association are in any way the reflection of his opinion. In a local paper, Mr. Cunningham is quoted as having expressed the above opinion, and is reported to have said:

"Contenting that men are drifting into Vancouver from camps, canneries and the prairies, under the assumption that there is much work here—the result of misleading propaganda that is being distributed by the radicals, the speaker made an eloquent plea for unrestricted co-operation on the part of the members present to stem the tide of regrets. "A rock-pile is not the solution to the problem," said Mr. Cunningham. "What we want is constructive measures to solve the situation," whereupon the association went on record to support the proposal as outlined by the Economic Council.

While we may not be able to understand the bourgeois mind, we are at a loss to understand, that while it is reported that the local unemployed situation is much improved, the charge is made that men are drifting into Vancouver because of "radical propaganda." At the same time we are under the impression that the tide of regrets which Mr. Cunningham is alleged to have referred to, are not the ones which he mentioned, but the tide of regrets which the manufacturers of this Province is swamped with owing to the fact that it is impossible to start up producing commodities due to the state of the world's markets.

We are quite in agreement with the suggestion that a rock-pile is no solution, but at the same time recognize that such platitudes as "unrestricted co-operation on the part of the manufacturers" will solve nothing, and that it is so easy to talk and not know what one is talking about. It may not be generally known amongst the employers of this Province, that the spread of Bolshevism, which we suppose to be a new term for radical ideas, is due to the fact that the employers of this part of the world cannot employ the workers. That is, however, the truth of the situation. If the employers want to prevent the spread or incalculable of the idea of a new form of society in this country amongst the workers, all they have to do is to give the workers a job, and they will have touched the spot. Failing that, the workers themselves, will be compelled to seek a hand-out or some other means of satisfying their wants. If the Manufacturers Association or the Economic Council can give all the workers jobs, and pay them wages which will prevent the spreading of radical ideas, the rock-pile will not be necessary, and there will be no radical ideas. It is so easy and we leave it to Mr. Cunningham to see that the solution of the trouble is provided, and hope that he won't suffer a headache in his efforts to apply the solvent.

Don't forget that slogan during the election, and especially on election day. It is: "The working class and its interests—first, second and all the time."

Government in the United States, under Republican form, judging from the happenings in Virginia, looks much like government by the Democratic Party. The slaves are still slaves, and when they become restless, the same old repressive measures are used. Liberal-minded slaves in Canada please note. After having saved democracy and given the right of self-determination to small nations, by placing certain peoples under certain governments which suited British interests, Lloyd George has arrived at the conclusion that bloodshed is better than the disruption of a political organism, even though the people who are being coerced into being a part of that organism, object. Such is the democracy which was won on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

LONDON LETTER

(By Evelyn Sharp, Federated Press Staff Writer)
LONDON—A visitor to London today would be chiefly struck by the fact that, according to the newspaper posters, our interests are centered in two things, the arrival of Charlie Chaplin and the close of the cricket season. Probably it is not without design that the capitalist press conveys this impression of an England idling while many Rome burn. It would not do to let the world know that underneath this assumption of idleness are all the thinking people of London, who are perfectly aware that Ireland has reached a grave crisis in its affairs, that the trouble in India is serious, that Allied policy more than failure in crops has brought millions in Russia to starvation and disease, that the unacknowledged failure everywhere of capitalism is creating a crisis of the first magnitude in Germany and threatening to produce one here. Thirty Labor members of the Poplar Borough Council, including George Lansbury, think it is imprisonment because of the refusal to levy locally such metropolitan dues as the police rate, asylum rate, and so on, which apply to London as a whole and not to Poplar particularly. They have been driven to take this stand because, forced to deal with the unemployed by the failure of the government to grapple with the unemployment problem themselves, they have set the example to other boroughs of paying adequate rates instead of inadequate out-relief to the starving poor of Poplar, and thus are unable to meet the other claims made upon them by the County Council and the State. The real points at issue, of course, are (1) the question of equalization of London rates whereby the richer boroughs would not be let off with smaller rates because they have no poor to support, and (2) the question of the maintenance of the unemployed, which the government has tried to shelve by leaving these unhappy people to starve on out-relief. Poplar has refused to let them starve, and has thus brought the whole problem to a head. Other boroughs are now following suit, and it may be that in this form of local revolt, where Labor is in a receiving additional measures of relief, as a result of this form of activity. During a dispute recently, the workers employed by Cleve & Co., at Purcell, County Limerick, the workers took over the mills and bakery which they had been employed in. Over the door of the entrance was printed in large capitals: BRUIRE SOVIET WORKERS' MILLS. WE MAKE BREAD, NOT PROFITS. On a poster the following appeared in bold headlines: "Bruire mills and bakery are now the property of the workers. The mills and shop are open for the sale of bread, flour and meal. It is hoped to reduce prices and do away with profiteering within a day. "By order of the workers." When the premises were taken over the Red Flag was hoisted on the building. Petrograd—Rosta Wien: The first shipment of food, drugs and clothing, amounting to three tons, sent by the Swedish Communist Party, has arrived here by way of Revel. Copenhagen—Rosta Wien: The chairman of the national trade union organization has announced in the Social Democrat that the national organization will undertake a collection in aid of the famine sufferers in Soviet Russia, and calls upon the sections to take up the work with energy. The Danish Communist Party, the United Trade Union opposition, and the Young Communists have held a Russian Day recently. The workers have been called upon to subscribe their whole day's wages to the funds. Owing to the attitude of the trade unions, it is now possible that the whole work of relief in Denmark will be neutralized in the hands of a committee. Budapest—Rosta Wien: The minister of the interior has declared the Republican Party of Hungary to be dissolved on account of "the illegal object and the dangerous nature of their organization, not only for the constitution, but also for the public order." This indicates a victory of the Legitimists, and

World News in Brief Paragraphs

Oklahoma City—Almost 10,000 persons are looking for work in four principal cities of Oklahoma, according to a survey just made public by Charles Connally, State Labor Commissioner. Building workers and railroad shomen are the most seriously affected. The city of Tulsa leads in the number of unemployed with 4645, Oklahoma City has 3210 out of work, Muskogee 1740 and Enid 130. It was alleged against two Black-and-Tans, who recently were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude by a Galway court-martial, that after breaking into a house at Silt hill they compelled two men lodgers to walk naked among broken bottles. The British Save-the-Children Fund has sent 1100 tons of food-stuffs for the relief of the children in the province of Saratoff. The London Daily Herald's slogan, "Go to the Guardians," is acting as a fiery cross to the workers in London areas. Thousands are daily going to the guardians for relief, and in many cases they are

SLAVE MARKET IS REVIVED

Jobless Slaves Sold by Auction at Boston, Mass. (By the Federated Press) Boston, Mass.—The old slave market custom in these free United States of America has been revived. Men, both black and white, recently were "sold at auction" to the highest bidder, from the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common. Stripped to the waist, the men mounted the bandstand and stood stolidly before the assemblage, hatless and collarless, and an auctioneer, Urban L. Ledoux, placed his hand upon the bare shoulders of each man in turn, stating his plight, imploring that someone come forward and buy. At his command the men went through various exercises to show their muscles. The "slaves" were jobless men. Only two were "sold," while many more stood ready to go on the block. Jim Ferris, 23-year-old overseas veteran, was the first "slave" to go on the block. He was turned around slowly and posed in every possible position to show the ply of his muscles. "You used him in the war, what will you do with it now? What price am I offered for this man?" the auctioneer shouted to the crowd. There was no answer. "Shall I go starving now that you have no further use for it," went on the auctioneer mockingly. "Get down," he ordered Ferris. "They won't take you; perhaps they'll take your dog." They did. After much bidding it was sold for \$5 and the dog was generously handed back to the owner. The two men who were sold were Joe Mitchell, a 30-year-old Negro, who said he had been out of work for six months and averaging two meals a week, and Willie Davis, a homeless 18-year-old boy "from the farm." The remaining seven and many more like them, said the auctioneer, "are still for sale." Ledoux is the grand high priest of the "Shorn Lambs of Labor." He has established a home, eating place and employment agency for Boston's down and outers and is attempting to wake up Boston's "civil consciousness."

will enable the conservative monarchists to enter the governments which heretofore they claimed was too liberal. Bucharest—Rosta Wien: In the military prison of Galatz are 11 Socialists who have been beaten daily by their guards. They have finally gone on hunger strike, demanding that the beating shall cease, and that they shall have 3 hours daily in the courtyard. Paris—Rosta Wien: The revolutionary executive of the trade union of railwaymen calls upon its members to contribute one day's pay for the hungry Russian proletariat. At the same time the members of the union are called upon to boycott the transport of munitions to Poland and Roumania. New York—Rosta Wien: The children's picnic of the American Relief committee for the children of Soviet Russia, yielded \$1500 for the relief funds. What about your neighbor's subscription?

IN DEFENCE
To correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen from statements made by enemies or rivals of the Local Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the officers of the society are compelled to announce that they are not and never have been under any kind of suspension from Headquarters. (Signed) T. S. OOOPE W. SAYLOR W. BRAY F. L. BAREATT.

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JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE NOTES

The opening meeting of the league's winter season, held last Friday evening, in Pender hall, was attended by a good crowd, and if only a large number had accepted the invitation to remain to the dance after the meeting, the affair would now be labelled a "decided success." And for that matter, it was somewhat gratifying to note that the prevailing sentiment was in favor of education for the head, as against exercise for the feet. Comrade Wm. Ivens, M. L. A., who was the speaker of the evening, took as his subject "Labor in the New Era," and delivered an interesting address. A lively discussion followed, when one of the speaker's points were challenged by some of the audience. The meeting closed with the singing of the "Red Flag."

The league will meet tonight Sept. 23, at 829 Elsworth Ave. East, at 8 p.m. It is an educational meeting, the first this season, and the subject is: "Why We Kick, or the Socialist indictment of Capitalism." Two members will debate first and discussion will follow. Next week's meeting will be a business meeting of considerable importance, and a full attendance of members is necessary. For information regarding the league, phone Fair. 1810, or Fair. 3023L.

WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE TO GET PRICE

W. A. Pritchard Urges Lumber Workers to Get Together

Flays "What's the Use" Apathetic Position Which Prevails

W. A. Pritchard delivered a very interesting address before a well-attended meeting of loggers, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, and prefaced his remarks by saying that he did not intend to take up much time, but would leave the meeting to discuss the important matter of organization. He pointed out that it was not necessary to go into past history, and dwell too much on past mistakes.

Throughout the whole of his discourse, he kept the fact ever before his audience that it was through experience alone that the human race gained knowledge. He dwelt very briefly with the squabble at the Port Arthur convention, and pointed out that the affair there was more a clash of personalities than a clash of principles.

He dealt with the spirit of reaction that is prevalent when men are saying, "what's the use." He pointed out that state of industry had a marked effect upon all organizations, as the natural tendency was for wages to fall. He showed that it was necessary to organize to obtain the market price for any commodity, labor-power included, and while a falling market had a tendency to reduce wages, by organization it was possible to resist that reduction. He quoted Marx, who showed that a failure to resist these downward tendencies precluded the possibility of initiating any greater movements, and if the workers gave up their attempts to better their every day conditions, they would be degraded to a broken mass of wretches past salvation. He pointed out that inasmuch as the logger in normal times lived on the job, nine months of the year, it was absolutely essential that he have a strong organization to fight for decent living conditions, and he made a plea for the cultivation of a spirit of mutual help, and deprecated the attitude of some who were apt to look down on others who were not so well posted in working class matters, and he pointed out that cards, sets of books and officials were not an organization, but that an organization was built up upon the knowledge possessed by its members, and this knowledge was the result of experience.

A general discussion ensued, during which the necessity of giving the members in bad standing a chance to come into the fold again, and a motion was passed instructing the executive to take under consideration the advisability of cancelling all back dues. The question of the relations between the Lumber Workers and the O. B. U. were discussed briefly, and it was pointed out that inasmuch as an executive member of the O. B.

CONDITIONS BAD IN HOP FIELDS

Wages Low and Housing Conditions Are of the Worst Kind

Reports of bad conditions and low wages in the Hop fields near Chilliwack have been received by the Federationist. Wages as low as thirty cents per hour and the accommodation provided for the men and women engaged in hop picking are almost beyond description.

One report is to the effect that at one place, where Indians, Japs, Hindus, Chinamen and a few white men and women are engaged in this work, that teamsters are paid thirty five cents per hour, and that men working in the kilns, at a temperature of 140 degrees, 10 hours per day, receive the magnificent sum of \$3.00 per day.

The Indians have been seeking to secure a higher rate of pay, they being paid only \$1.25 per box for picking, fast pickers only being able to pick a box per day, after some trouble this price was raised to \$1.50.

One white worker, who showed signs of revolt at the treatment handed out, was ordered off the job. The Indians heard what had taken place and stated that if the white man was fired they would quit. The white man stayed and the individual who had ordered him off the job was the one who apologized and stated that "it was all a mistake."

The conditions under which the hop pickers have to live are even worse than the wages. There is no sanitary arrangements, worthy of that title, and the shacks are unfit for human habitation. Workers are warned to keep away from this district, as there is little chance of any improvement in the conditions, as the older element among the Indians is too conservative or scared to protest.

BUFFALO VIOLATES OWN ORDINANCES

Police Prevent Meeting Called in Aid of Sufferers

(By the Federated Press)
Buffalo, N. Y.—The police department of Buffalo, N. Y., thinks starving Russian peasants and their families are of such little importance that it violates its own ordinances and denies Buffalonians their constitutional rights of assembly.

One Sunday evening recently 50 people gathered at Schwab's hall on Broadway in response to a call from the Friends of Soviet Russia, to organize in this city an effective attempt to raise money for the relief of famine sufferers in Russia. Schwab's hall is one used regularly for union meetings by the carpenters, molders and machinists, etc. Its use on this particular Sunday evening had been paid for in advance. Delegates from relief committees of eight different nationalities and many interested individuals were present.

The first arrivals found the door of the hall locked and the lights out. A policeman barred the way and informed them that no meeting could be held without a permit. When it was protested that no permit was necessary, that this was not a street meeting, that it was a gathering privately called in a hall privately paid for, the lieutenant referred the spokesman to the captain of the precinct. A telephone message revealed that the captain had retired for the evening.

Thereupon the lieutenant proceeded to disperse the group, crying, "Move on, you can't stand here." The people moved slowly up the street, the policeman in pursuit. Whenever three or four people stopped for a moment to talk he pushed them along. This kept up for six or seven city blocks. A bystander on one street corner was grabbed roughly by the officer, "I live here," the man said. "Move on," was the answer.

Shortly after the war the Buffalo City Council passed a regulation requiring a permit for all public meetings. In a test case brought before the courts the city administration expressly stated that this ordinance covered street meetings only, and did not apply to indoor meetings. A few months ago a certain workers' organization was, nevertheless, prevented from holding meetings in a hall.

The matter was taken up with the mayor, who sent out an executive order to each precinct police captain expressly commanding that there be no interference with indoor meetings. Yet the police lieutenant bars from their legitimate place of meeting 50 citizens of Buffalo, delegates from lawful organizations, and drives them forcefully up a public street. These people were on a mission of mercy. The truth appears that in Buffalo today only meetings personally approved by officials of the police department are permitted, regardless of justice or law.

Dance Saturday
Don't forget the dance on Saturday night in the Pender Hall, corner of Pender and Howe streets. Good music, a fine floor and every accommodation. Admission, gents 50c., ladies 25c.

Hand your neighbor this copy of The Federationist, and then call around next day for a subscription.

U. had addressed the meeting, it showed that there was not any great issue between the two organizations. A member of the Lumber Workers executive board stated that there was nothing in the way of an understanding on the part of the Lumber Workers, but that before an affiliation could take place, it was first necessary that the Lumber Workers build up their own organization, as it was useless to expect a shadow to affiliate with anything.

FRANCE EXPECTS FALL OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Jonescu Would Make Roumanian Prince Czar of Russia

Breaking Off of Russo-Roumanian Negotiations Explained

Bucharest, August.—After the last cabinet meeting in Sinaia Take Jonescu declared to friends that there could be no question of French aid for Russia because in France the speedy fall of the Soviet government was not only counted on but that they were working towards its speedier consummation therefore it was completely abortive for Roumania to go ahead of the allies in a relief work for Russia.

These revelations have proven well enough what intentions Take Jonescu has in his head. The further disclosures of the "Noutatea" of Jassy throw more light upon his plans. According to this paper Take Jonescu wishes to make the Roumanian Prince Nicholas, Czar of "all the Russians."

The "Noutatea" states: "Russian circles in the west count upon a speedy fall of the Soviet government as a result of recent events. They are already considering the solution of certain questions which would crop up after the breakdown. Russian circles are determined to offer the throne to a foreign prince since a return of the Romanovs is out of the question. Prince Nicholas of Roumania was the most agreeable to them."

According to the statements of French officers of the Interallied missions in Budapest various Russian personalities have made enquiries on this question in the court of Bucharest as well as in Bucharest itself and also on the occasion of the visit of the king of Roumania to France. The reply of the king has not yet been made but it is not hard to guess what the answer will be. However the game of the eternal breaking off and resumption of the Russo-Roumanian negotiations is thereby explained.

(This plan is fine except that it has not yet cleared up the attitude of the Jugo-Slavs. One of the features of the Slav policy before

WORKING FOR SUFFERING RUSSIA

Council of Workers to Hold Dance and Big Mass Meeting

The regular meeting of the Council of Workers was held on Tuesday night in the Pender Hall. There was a good number of delegates in spite of the inclement weather and much interest was displayed.

A South Vancouver delegate reported that a delegation had interviewed Commissioner Gillespie, and had brought to his attention the slogan adopted "Work or Full Pay." The commissioner replied that he did not wish to promise anything as it would place his successor in a delicate position.

The delegation also interviewed the Attorney-General, who had stated that whoever was put in Gillespie's place would need to look after the unemployed as they would themselves.

The communication from the Parks Board granting the use of Cambie Street grounds for the purpose of raising funds for famine stricken Russia, which insisted that no political or religious discussion be indulged in, was ordered to be acknowledged and a request made for the use of the grounds on October 16th for the same purpose be made owing to the fact that it was impossible to hold the meeting last Sunday owing to the weather. All organizations in the city will be notified if the permission is granted so that a good meeting may be held and a large sum raised.

The secretary of the Famine Stricken Russia Relief Fund was instructed to write the Winnipeg relief committee requesting information as to how the goods are to be shipped.

A communication depicting the terrible conditions in the Sardis district hop fields was received and handed to the Japanese delegates. The council is desirous of having all the assistance possible for the "Whist Drive and Dance to be held tonight (Friday) in aid of the Russian Famine sufferers, donations of cakes will be gratefully received and will help to swell the sum being raised.

The war was the marriage of the then Prince Alexander, now king, with the daughter of the Czar and a consequent union of the South Slav states with Russia entailing naturally the possession of Constantinople. Certain Jugo-Slav circles have not yet given up this idea.)

THE FEAR OF THE GREAT CLASH

(By Karl Radek)

SINCE the end of the World War two great storm centres have been formed, the American-Japanese antagonism. The press of the above-mentioned countries is following with ever increasing attention the economic events the war preparations and the diplomatic moves in the other two allied countries. Japan and England are asking against whom the United States of America are building their fleet, now that the German navy is resting at the bottom of the sea at Scapa Flow. The same question is being put by America to its two other allies. When Lord Jellicoe, the most prominent of English naval officers, published his report, demanding the construction of a great fleet for the defence of Australia and India, not even the greatest English fabricator of lies, Lord Northcliffe, could make the Japanese believe that the English Admiralty was planning to build such a fleet for the support of Japan. The navy discussions in the English press in December of last year was completely influenced by the American danger, and the basis of this American danger was found to be not only in the evidences of American war preparations, but above all in the evidences of American economic competition. The increase in American export trade, not only with neutral markets, but only with allied countries, but even with England itself and its colonies, demonstrated to England that, from an economic point of view, it had lost the war. The American-Japanese friction respecting the Island of Yap, the friction of the Tien-Tsin and Vladivostok, illuminated the situation from time to time as with a flash of lightning. Moreover it appeared that the United States of America had withdrawn from European politics, only to be in a position to take a much keener interest in questions of the Pacific in various spheres.

It now seems as though great changes are about to take place in the mutual relations between the aforementioned countries. On the day after the Japanese Crown Prince arrived as the guest of the King of England, indicating a closer relationship between Japan and England, the new American ambassador, Harvey, arrived in London and delivered an important speech, in which he first of all made known America's intention to return to European politics. Although the American government would not recognize the League of Nations, it was nevertheless prepared to lend its assistance side by side with England in the Allied Council, in the solution of European problems. This turn of affairs simply puts into words what has already taken place. The United States of America, in cooperation with England, prevented

the occupation of the Ruhr territory by the French, and at the same time succeeded in imposing the duty on the German export trade. Both steps point to what the question hinges on. Under the pressure of the world crisis, which is shaking both Anglo-Saxon countries most severely they are attempting to save Germany as a market for their products and at the same time to protect themselves against German competition. Lloyd George responded to Harvey's speech by issuing a warning to the capitalist world. He declared that if the late world war were not the last war, the world would then be completely ruined. He greeted the return of America into the Allied Council as a ray of hope. It is in this declaration by Lloyd George that the basis may be found for the reports about impending negotiations between America and England concerning the limitation of armaments.

All these reports and combinations give birth to the hope expressed in a part of the capitalist press, that the imperialistic pirates will succeed in coming to an agreement about the division of the spoils, after which peace and quiet shall descend upon the earth. However, consider these negotiations and reconciliations rather as a symptom of the great danger which the capitalist statesmen discern but are unable to dispense. Grey, Haldane and Bethmann-Hollweg discerned the dangers no less clearly after the Morocco crisis of 1911, than Lloyd George senses them today. They attempted to banish them by Ententes and Detentes. But in the anarchistic, imperialistic world, founded on competition, the diplomatic web proved weaker than the pirate instincts of the separate groups of capitalists. The capitalist world slid into the world war, in spite of the statesmen. But although we are of opinion that the capitalist world is absolutely incapable of overcoming the antagonism which are rending it asunder, that does not at all mean that the efforts of the governments will not yield moments of relaxation, or the creation of a common front against the proletariat, or the diminution of the antagonisms. It is for this reason that the endeavours of the capitalist statesmen to secure reconciliation among the capitalists, should call forth still more energetic endeavours on the part of the revolutionary proletariat for the attainment of its unity in the attempts of the capitalist governments, merely result in prolonging the suffering of the masses of the people.

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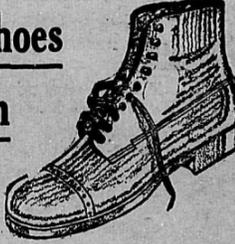
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PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of Self-Determination League

Tuesday, September 27

at 8 p. m.

PENDER HALL 804 PENDER W.

CONCERT PROGRAMME

Shoreditch (England) unemployed workers have made new demands on the authorities for relief. They are as follows Husband, 15s.; wife, 15s.; single man, 30s.; single woman, 30s.; each child under 16, 7s. 6d.; rent (maximum), 15s.; coal, 8s. 6d. They demanded also that in cases of illness unemployed should be supplied with suitable nourishment, such as eggs and milk. The men claimed that there were twenty thousand out of work in the borough.

Under the auspices Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia

A BASKET SOCIAL

will be held in aid of the Russian Famine Relief Fund in the FINNISH HALL, 2605 Pender E., Corner of Clinton

SATURDAY, OCT. 1st
At 8 O'clock

Gents 50c Ladies 25c Ladies with baskets free

West Virginia Miners' Real Aims

(Continued from page 1)

families, the constant beatings and shootings of union men and the denial of the right of as many as three union men to be together on the streets; such things as these began to cause rumblings throughout the State. The Governor was appealed to and reminded to his campaign promise that the thug system must go, but there was no help in that quarter, only assistance to the other side.

Then came the indictment of Hatfield and Chambers on the charge of taking part in an attack on Mohawk, in the neighboring non-union county of McDowell. Governor Morgan promised Hatfield and Chambers that they would be protected if they answered the indictment. Instead, they were murdered in cold blood by a man who is now out on bail and who is said to have taken part in the recent fighting.

Murdering Hatfield and Chambers who were both much loved by the miners of the State was the last straw. The call to clean up Mingo, or as the miners called it, "restore the Constitution" could not be denied. In spite of the official protest of the leaders of District No. 17, the march was on. It turned back once at the request of Keeney and then broke forth with greater vigor because of the night attack on the little village of Sharples, August 27.

When the Federal soldiers came the gunmen concentrated in Logan county were being forced back, and a short time more would have seen the workers on their way through Logan to Mingo county to come to the aid of the oppressed fellow workers.

These facts are common knowledge in this district.

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CITY OF VANCOUVER

Are You Entitled to Vote for Mayor and Aldermen? Unless Your Name Is on the Civic Voters' List, You are Not

IF YOU ARE DESIROUS OF VOTING AT THE NEXT CIVIC ELECTION, MAKE SURE THAT YOUR NAME IS ON THE LIST. THE FACT THAT YOU WERE ON THE LIST LAST YEAR DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL BE ON THIS YEAR.

IT IS NECESSARY THAT EVERY VOTER WHO WOULD BE CERTAIN OF A VOTE TO INSPECT THE VOTERS' LIST, WHICH IS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, CITY HALL.

WARNING! HOLDERS OF AGREEMENTS TO PURCHASE are required to make application each year to be placed on the Civic Voters' List, whether they were on last year or not.

TENANTS are requested to ascertain if they are on the List, and if not, to make application.

TENANT does not include a Lodger, Boarder, or temporary occupant of rooms.

The City Clerk's Office will be open during the regular City Hall hours and also from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays, during September, to receive applications.

DO NOT DELAY. MAKE SURE THAT YOUR NAME IS ON THE LIST POSITIVELY CLOSES ON SEPTEMBER 30th.

If you are deprived of a vote on Election Day, the fault will be yours.

W. McQUEEN, City Clerk.



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